

\$2 million out of the \$37 million authorized in the field of aeronautics for the specific purpose of noise abatement research. The Senate felt that, after testimony by NASA, this additional amount could not be "expended efficiently." The House conferees felt very strongly that additional stress should be placed on this serious and growing problem, and as a result the conference voted to authorize NASA to expend \$1,485,000 of the \$37 million for noise abatement, and to report by January 15, 1965 on the progress made and the future plans for research in this vital area.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, I believe the conference report constitutes a constructive compromise and it is deserving of support by the House.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until midnight July 11 to file reports on the following bills: H.R. 4731, H.R. 11083, H.R. 11241, S. 1451, and H.R. 5673.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 9094. An act to authorize the President to declare July 9, 1964, as Monocacy Battle Centennial in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of the Monocacy;

H.R. 11004. An act to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of zinc proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act;

H.R. 11235. An act to authorize the disposal, without regard to the prescribed 6-month waiting period, of approximately 11 million pounds of molybdenum from the national stockpile;

H.R. 11257. An act to authorize the sale, without regard to the 6-month waiting period prescribed, of lead proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act;

H. Con. Res. 300. Concurrent resolution authorizing the disposal of approximately 98,000 long tons of pig tin from the national stockpile; and

H. Con. Res. 322. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions until July 20, 1964.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 321. Concurrent resolution establishing that when the House adjourns on Thursday, July 2, 1964, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, July 20, 1964.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have lived through many years, and have seen many changes. Life is change and there is no enduring status quo. This is the second day of July and all about us are the signs and insignia of summer and ahead are weeks of the heat and the sunshine and the glory and the beauty of summertime. Yet for 11 days summer has been in the path of death. After June 21 the days started to shorten and even while we were in the midst of summer we had started on our course to fall and the chills of winter. Without change, constant change, that we fight from noticing and acknowledging there could be no life.

May I say to the Yankee from New Hampshire, who weeps and wails with my good and beloved friends from the Southland at the grave of the status quo of the yesteryear, that there will be a new today and a new tomorrow and that life will go on. May I say to him that life could not go on, because change is the very essence of life, if it remained handcuffed to a status quo as remote as the old slave days when the ancestors of many fellow Americans were brought to our shores, slaves to be bartered in as animals in the field.

Mr. Speaker, the old order has passed. Ours is a God-fearing and a God-respecting country. I am 82 and the farther I walk toward the western sunset the more I am confirmed in my own faith that all individuals and all nations are the instruments of a Divine purpose. That, Mr. Speaker, is my faith. That, Mr. Speaker, is my interpretation of my wide reading of the history of mankind in all the centuries as it has been recorded.

I have lived a long life. I am the oldest Member of this great, distinguished, and historic body. I regard today as one of the great and meaningful dates in the history of mankind in its long and tedious climb to the heights. Mr. Speaker, in the closeness we have come to the brotherhood of men with the purpose of the Divine, this has been one of the happiest and most soul-satisfying days of my life.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 321

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House, House Concurrent Resolution 321 with a Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, after line 4, insert:

"Resolved further, That when the Senate adjourns on Friday, July 10, 1964, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, July 20, 1964."

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK OF JULY 20, 1964

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader concerning the program for the week of July 20, 1964.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the inquiry of the minority leader, the program for the week of July 20 is as follows:

There is no legislative business on Monday, when the House will reconvene.

For Tuesday, we will have the Consent Calendar, the Private Calendar, and nine suspensions, as follows:

H.R. 11241, Nurses Training Act of 1964.

H.R. 11083, graduate public health training amendments.

H.R. 319, protection of postal patrons from morally offensive mail matter.

H.R. 11438, to amend the 1959 Alaska Omnibus Act.

H.R. 11611, to establish a National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress.

H.R. 10485, Foreign Service Annuity Adjustment Act of 1964.

H.R. 11754, amendments to Foreign Service Buildings Act.

H.R. 11832, amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, as amended, and the Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958, as amended.

H.R. 1341, safety standards for federally purchased vehicles.

For the balance of the week, H.R. 3846, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

There is an open rule, except closed for provisions of the bill dealing with gasoline taxes and provides 4 hours of general debate.

This statement is made, subject, of course, to the usual reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time and any further program may be announced later.

PUERTO RICANS CONTRIBUTE TO AMERICAN CULTURE AS DEMONSTRATED BY THIRD ANNUAL SAN JUAN FESTIVAL IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, ever since the English settlers landed at Jamestown, Va., and the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, there has been constant migration of peoples from all over the world to America's shores, and they have been absorbed into the mainstream of American continental life. The latest group to come to our continental shores to work, thrive, prosper, and produce in the manner of good Americans are the Puerto Ricans.

There are many examples of successful Puerto Ricans in present-day American business, professions, and culture. He or she has an opportunity to achieve success in this land of opportunity and the Puerto Rican's will to win is certain to elevate him to a position of prominence on the American scene.

Already recognized as persons of great genius are several Puerto Ricans of superior ability. Of these, the outstanding examples are José Ferrer, the stage and screen star; Jesus Maria Sanroma, famous pianist; Graciela Rivera, of the Metropolitan Opera; Noro Morales, orchestra leader; and Mapy Cortes, Dioso Costello, Olga San Juan, Maria del Pilay, and Juano Hernandez, of Hollywood, and Brig. Gen. Pedro del Valle, of the U.S. Marines, decorated for bravery at Guadalcanal in World War II.

The Puerto Rican community also has produced doctors, dentists, social workers, lawyers, and businessmen of the highest caliber.

Mr. Speaker, many of the Puerto Ricans who have come to our continental shores have settled in my home city of Springfield, Mass. They are overcoming the language barrier problem and have become good neighbors. It is a joy to see these Puerto Ricans in Springfield absorbing the new continental culture while cherishing and maintaining some of the culture of their island homeland. This is demonstrated particularly during their annual San Juan festival in Springfield, which is a period of gaiety, sentimentalism, folk dancing, and religious observance. Under permission granted, I include with my remarks an editorial from the Springfield Daily News of June 27 entitled "San Juan Festival," and a news story about the festival taken from the Springfield Republican of June 28:

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Daily News, June 27, 1964]

SAN JUAN FESTIVAL

Springfielders of Puerto Rican origin are today launching their third annual 2-day San Juan festival.

The celebration is a reminder that this relatively new group of arrivals is becoming more and more firmly rooted in the city.

Living is by no means easy for perhaps the majority of Puerto Ricans who have decided to settle permanently in the continental United States. Certainly, they have many problems of adjustment in Springfield. There are cultural and language barriers to be removed before many Puerto Ricans can really feel at home here and in most of the other areas where they are newcomers.

However, we believe Springfield as a whole is conscious of these problems—and has the dedicated people of good will on hand to insure, by extending help, that, in the long run the transition will be successful. There had been marked progress in this direction already.

That it will continue, despite hindrances and handicaps, we are confident.

We salute this group of Springfielders on the occasion of their festival days.

[From the Springfield Republican, June 28, 1964]

PUERTO RICAN COMMUNITY OPENS SAN JUAN FESTIVAL

Puerto Ricans of Springfield, Holyoke, and other western Massachusetts communities

brightened the downtown here Saturday night with a parade of lovely ladies, a queen enthroned on a float, and a group of children, clad in white, who recently received their first communion.

The occasion was the annual San Juan Fiesta, which is the Puerto Rican's special cultural contribution to Springfield area, echoing a gay traditional festival in Puerto Rico dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

STATUE IN PROCESSIONS

A statue of St. John was borne during the procession from Bond Street to Sacred Heart Church by Louis Jusino, Carmel Perez, Fells Leon, and Nazario Gutierrez.

The 2-day celebration was launched with the procession to Sacred Heart Church for a mass celebrated by Rev. Thomas McCarthy, assisted by Rev. Santiago Nunez. Both priests are closely associated with Puerto Rican activities in this area.

QUEEN IN PROCESSION

Following the mass, the queen for 1964, Miss Maria Perez, and her two attendants, Miss Luis Olivera and Miss Josephine Rosario, and a flower girl, joined the procession on a colorful float.

The Mount Carmel Drum and Bugle Corps supplied a lively drum beat, flutes, and bugles for the procession as it went south on Chestnut Street to Bridge, then west to Main Street and north to Memorial Square where the dance plaza was set up in a parking lot between Bond and Carew Streets.

Miss Sarita Balle and Miss Olga Ramos led the procession carrying the flag of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The commonwealth, Puerto Ricans are quick to point out, is a U.S. territory, and its citizens are U.S. citizens.

CROWDS CHEER

As the procession approached Memorial Square, the heart of the Puerto Rican district, hundreds lined the sidewalks and cheered to the queen and her entourage.

Riding in one of the shiny convertibles in the procession was Miss Maria Sylvester Romon, 75, of 79 Sargeant St., who will be honored today as the senior citizen of the Puerto Rican community.

The park and recreation department's mobile music shell was set up in the dance plaza but the coronation was delayed by two power failures. The first was apparently caused by children who kicked a wire loose.

GENERATOR STALLS

A portable generator was pressed into use, but it stalled a few minutes later, and refused to restart. Finally, the attendants got permission from Manuel Silva of the nearby "Famous Dog" restaurant to pick up the power from his establishment.

The queen was crowned by Miss Anna Burgos who was fiesta queen in 1962. The new queen, 21, is employed as a fitter for the American Linen Supply Co. and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Regustine Perez of 45 Holyoke St.

Genaro Medina was master of ceremonies for the coronation dance, and music was furnished by the Catala Trio.

TRIBUTES TODAY

Among those who will receive fiesta tribute today will be Mrs. Romon, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Deleon of 122 Clyde St., parents of the largest family in the Puerto Rican community with 11 children, and Victor Lopez and Daniel Diaz, best students of the year.

Also to be honored will be the queen's attendants and entourage, who were runners-up in the balloting for queen: Miss Rosario, Miss Oliver, Miss Myrta Jusino, Miss Alicia Gonzalez, Miss Aida Lopez, Miss Milta Garcia, Miss Gladys Rodriguez, and Miss Carmen Cordero.

The program will resume today at 2 p.m. with games for the children and a domino tournament for the men.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE STUDENTS AID AND ABET VIETCONG

(Mr. HUDDLESTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks I have followed with increasing interest a situation at Haverford College, Philadelphia, Pa., involving a student group that has been organized to collect money to buy medical supplies for the Vietcong forces in southeast Asia.

The existence of such a student movement is an appalling commentary on the failure of certain segments of our educational system to instill in our youth a proper appreciation and understanding of their benefits and responsibilities as Americans. Fortunately, the Haverford movement is limited in scope. Yet the existence of such a movement, while other Americans are giving their very lives to defend Vietnam from Vietcong aggression, should not be permitted to go unnoticed.

The facts of the Haverford College movement are these: Four students announced in mid-April that they were collecting funds to purchase medical supplies to ship to what the leader of the group termed "The Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam." At that time they claimed that the movement was spreading to other colleges and universities and that the total membership of their group numbered 50. The name given the group was the "Student Committee To Send Medical Aid to the Front of National Liberation of South Vietnam."

The community response to the formation of this student group was best summed up by an editorial appearing in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, which stated in part:

College students in the United States are traditionally free thinkers and free talkers, which is all well and good. As they go through the process of acquiring an education, many of them move through a phase of questioning the status quo, of rebelling intellectually against the mores of the times. . . . There is no harm in this—provided it is kept within reasonable bounds. But the American GI's in Vietnam, who understand the threat of communism, would be high on the list of those who believe that what these Haverford youngsters are doing constitutes aiding and abetting an enemy—an enemy not only of their country but of human freedom.

Further emphasizing this last point, the chairman of the Philadelphia Veterans Advisory Commission, Mr. William J. Lederer, stated:

Over 200 American youths have died for their country in Vietnam. These (students') stupid utterances can cost many more lives in Vietnam.

Considering the nature and extent of this country's commitment in South Vietnam, any effort to furnish supplies of any kind to Communist forces in South Vietnam does indeed constitute furnishing aid and comfort to the Nation's enemies. In recent days high American officials, including the President, have made it known to the world that this country is prepared to risk a

general war if necessary to defend the free world's interests in South Vietnam and southeast Asia. Not only the lives of our servicemen involved in South Vietnam, but the lives and the national interest of every American are therefore at stake in this war. Considering these factors, I am of the opinion that the activities of the Haverford students' group are not merely the actions of foolish youth, but dangerous and intolerable disloyalty to the country and the cause of freedom everywhere.

Yet, despite the paramount interests involved in this matter, it is regrettable, to say the least, that some highly placed Haverford spokesmen have in effect encouraged these misguided students in their pernicious conduct.

Mr. Speaker, the action of the Haverford Vietcong sympathizers can be neither excused nor justified in the name of academic freedom, as some college spokesmen would have us believe. We are in a deadly war in southeast Asia, just as deadly to those directly involved as was World War II to those of us who served our country two decades ago. Consider what would be said of a group of students who had organized in the mid-1940's to furnish medical supplies to the country's Nazi enemies. Yet Dr. Hugh Borton, president of Haverford, had this to say about his students' pro-Vietcong committee:

Haverford College holds that openminded and free inquiry is essential to a student's educational development. Thus, the college recognizes the right of all students to engage in discussion, to exchange thought and opinion and to speak or write freely on any subject. The freedom to learn, to inquire, to speak, to organize, and to act with conviction within the bounds of law are held at Haverford College to be a cornerstone of education in a free society.

But, we may ask Dr. Borton, how long will the society stay free when the furnishing of aid and comfort to the enemies of our freedom is regarded permissively by our educational leaders? To categorize the activities of the Haverford Vietcong sympathizers as "openminded and free inquiry" is a new height not in academic freedom but in academic fatuousness. With this kind of attitude prevalent among their educational leaders, it is small wonder that some Haverford students are so misguided as to have embarked on such a misguided venture.

Dr. Borton refers to acting with conviction "within the bounds of law." In this regard, I have sent a letter of inquiry to the Department of Justice to ascertain pertinent laws covering the Haverford pro-Vietcong movement, and to ask what action, if any, is possible to curb this and similar movements to assist the Nation's enemies. While it is true that this country is not officially at war in southeast Asia, it is equally true that American lives and resources are involved in the defense of our national interests in that theater of the world. Call it what you will, it is war to the American fighting man engaged in the struggle against the Vietcong. And if laws sufficient to cover the Haverford situation are not presently on the books,

I then propose to look into the feasibility of preparing legislation which will prevent the furnishing of aid and comfort to the Nation's enemies in those specific areas of the world where American lives and the national interest are directly threatened.

ROA HONORS CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, under the leadership of the new national president, Adm. Edgar H. Reeder, of Montana, honored on today three congressional leaders for distinguished service to the national defense and Organized Reserve. Those honored are: KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, New York; DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania; and HARRY R. SHEPPARD, California.

At a luncheon attended by Members of Congress, Reserve Officers Association officers and press representatives, the honorees were presented with honorary life memberships in the Reserve Officers Association. Col. John T. Carlton, well known on Capitol Hill, is the executive director of the Reserve Officers Association.

AMERICA SHOULD REMAIN A SANCTUARY FOR DIVERSITY

(Mr. POOL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, as persons and as a people, we construct our lives upon certain foundation principles.

When those principles change, the change should come as the result of painful decision, accompanied by clear recognition of the alteration and its significance.

I am deeply disturbed that we as a people are not cognizant of an alteration in basic American political theory which has taken place here in the early days of this midcentury summer.

Our Government, as our schoolchildren can recite, is based on a system of checks and balances. But the balance goes beyond the formal division of the Government into legislative, judicial, and executive branches, and even beyond the deliberate diffusion of powers to create natural jealousy of each branch toward growth of power of another.

Our system is based upon the belief, which Madison and Hamilton enunciated for us in the Federalist Papers, that government by the people could not long endure without checks upon the power of a numerical majority to override a minority.

Madison and Hamilton wrote:

In a society, under the forms of which the stronger faction can readily unite and oppress the weaker, anarchy may as truly be said to reign as in a state of nature where the weaker individual is not secured against the violence of the stronger.

The tender balance of majority rule and minority right was to be maintained through the division of government into a many-layered structure. Its parts would be appointed in dissimilar manner, to give representation and voice to the diversity of groups, interests, factions, and sects which underline the American Nation.

The notion of a plebiscitary form of government, of a people speaking directly, through force of numbers alone, was rejected. To the founders, the people were not a mass, but collections of persons united into groups by their varying interests.

In Federalist 10, Madison wrote of the dangers of the plebiscitary form. When numerical majority elects directly, he warned:

There is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party, or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have, in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.

On June 15, the U.S. Supreme Court altered this political theory drastically, through its decision that both houses of bicameral State legislatures must be elected on the same principle, that of population.

Both houses must be elected on the same basis, and diversity where it exists must cease. Numbers alone must rule, the Court has declared, taking still another step toward the plebiscitary form of government which the founders so greatly feared.

I shall not detail my objections to the Court's position that it has authority over a State's form of government. They are strong objections.

But I cannot let this decision pass without urging that we recognize its vast significance and the drastic change which it makes in our traditional American political theory. This change is too important to come about without great thought, debate and deliberation, and painful decision.

The premise upon which our Government was constructed must not be changed by an act of will on the part of a few who, no matter how fine their motives or character, do not represent the wonderful diversity of America which their decision works to injure.

CONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS OF SALARY CHECKS FOR FEDERAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to authorize the heads of departments and agencies of the Federal Government to deposit amounts due to military and civilian personnel as salary by means of single checks payable to banks and other financial institutions for the accounts of individuals. The bill is intended to facilitate such deposits

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to the accounts of employees at less cost to the Government, and with greater convenience to the employees, the agencies, and the financial institutions concerned.

The mailing of salary checks directly to banks is an entirely voluntary practice which may be requested by employees, and which is in fact used by many personnel for their convenience. In the military services, many officers and enlisted personnel have long requested this service, and frequently the disbursing offices have simply consolidated the amounts due to any individuals who use the same bank, and mailed a single check. Accompanying lists make clear the names and amounts due to each individual. The procedures save the time of distributing checks on the job, of cashing the checks, and the costs of handling and mailing individual checks instead of single ones to banks used by many employees.

The bill is necessary to overcome a technical objection of the Comptroller General that payments by this method appear to violate a section of law that requires that a check be written only in favor of the employee. The Comptroller is permitting the current practice to continue in the expectation that this legislation will bring the laws up to date with the improved financial practices that can be achieved with modern data equipment. If the bill is enacted to authorize these procedures by all the agencies of Government, it is expected that the savings in time, cost, and mailing will be available not only to the military departments, but to all agencies and their employees. In short, this is a bill to promote economy and efficiency in administration of the Government.

SENATE RINGS DOWN CURTAIN ON THE BOBBY BAKER SCANDALS

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to advise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, according to the newspapers, the Rules Committee of the other body says the curtain has been rung down on the Bobby Baker scandals. There is no more ground to be covered, it is said.

That apparently means the rug under which it has been swept is big enough to cover all the ground.

What about the testimony of Don Reynolds, the Maryland insurance broker and the statements of Walter Jenkins, White House adviser? Either Reynolds or Jenkins committed perjury.

What about the expensive stereophonic set? President Johnson says it was a gift from his onetime protégé, Bobby Baker. Reynolds testified under oath that he bought and paid for it.

Who caused Elly Rometsch, the German call girl, to be deported overnight, and why?

These and scores of other questions dealing with this sordid mess demand answers, not evasion and alibis.

MEMBERS ATTENDING THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place the list of Members who are going to attend the Interparliamentary Conference in August in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The list referred to follows:

W. R. POAGE; CHARLES B. HOWEN; THOR C. TOLLEFSON; E. ROSS ADAIR; H. ALLEN SMITH of California; EMILIO Q. DADDARIO; ALEXANDER PIERCE; EDWARD J. DERWINSKI; F. BRADFORD MORSE; ROBERT MCCLORY; and KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, president.

Alternates: PAUL C. JONES of Missouri and GERALD R. FORD.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. MATSUNAGA'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONVEY EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION BY THE CONGRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 179, 88th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Special Committee To Convey to the Members of the American Association of State Highway Officials an expression of appreciation by the Congress of the praiseworthy accomplishments under their leadership, the following members on the part of the House: Mr. FALLON and Mr. CRAMER.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER UNDER CALENDAR WEDNESDAY RULE, JULY 22, 1964

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, July 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL (at the request of Mr. MOSHER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

(Mr. WIDNALL'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.)

THE AMAZING STORY OF THE TFX

(Mr. STINSON (at the request of Mr. MOSHER) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STINSON. Mr. Speaker, on November 24, 1962, some 6 weeks before I was elected to the House, the TFX contract was awarded to the General Dynamics Co. in Fort Worth, Tex.

Although I was not a Member of Congress in 1962 while the negotiations for the contract were being conducted, like many of the residents of Seattle, I was keenly interested. Since taking office, I have made an effort to determine the facts of the case. The amazing thing about the awarding of this contract was that the Boeing Co. proposed to build the supersonic TFX at an estimated \$415 million less than did General Dynamics. At the same time, the Boeing design offered superior design and flight characteristics over the competing proposal.

It is my opinion that all the facts of this case should be made public so that the unjust methods of awarding this contract will never be used again. There are some who would prefer to sweep the whole TFX mess under the rug even though they know that this contract was awarded on an unfair basis. I feel that I have an obligation to bring the known facts of the case before the public so that they might judge the case for themselves.

The TFX supersonic fighter-bomber was originally conceived in 1959 by the Air Force Tactical Air Command. It will be a Mach III aircraft at high altitude and a Mach II aircraft at treetop level. It will have the capability of flying non-stop to Europe, carrying a nuclear weapon, and then it will have the capability of loitering over a given area at subsonic speed to conserve fuel. It will be able to land on a 1,700-foot strip.

Mr. McNamara, when he became Secretary of Defense, decided he would expand the concept of the TFX and make it available to both the Air Force and the Navy. This created a problem because the aircraft, as conceived, was much too long to fit into the elevators of aircraft carriers and it had to be redesigned to be made shorter and to have a beefed-up tail section to absorb the shock-landing. There were to have been 1,700 TFX aircraft built; 235 of which were to go to the Navy. That number has been expanded somewhat now in the light of Australia's order. The total contract will be worth about \$7 billion. The fact that the TFX is the largest defense contract ever awarded makes this affair of national interest.

Now let us examine a chronology of the evaluations of the Military Source Selection Board made up of both the Air Force and the Navy and see to whom they would have awarded this contract. The source selection boards are the groups that are normally used to evaluate airplane contracts.

The source selection board made its first decision in January of 1962 when the board voted unanimously in favor of the Boeing design. Next, it was decided to reevaluate and the companies submitted new proposals. The source selection board made its second recommendation in May of 1962 and once again it was unanimous in favor of the Boeing Co. Another reevaluation was ordered and on June 21, the source selection board made its third recommendation, and once again it was unanimous in favor of the Boeing design. At this particular stage there was complete accord by both the Navy and the Air Force in favor of the Boeing design, and this design was